



FRUITS AND VEGETABLES



IN THE

Salt River Valley of Arizona

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| | | | |
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— ARIZONA —

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IN the Salt River Valley something can be kept growing in the garden all the time. Something may be planted each month, making the home garden a constant source of supply for the table, and for the market gardener, a steady revenue. In the orchard some fruit is ripening each month of the year. One may, if he plants right, supply his table for the greater part of the year with fruit and vegetables fresh from his own garden and orchard.

At the International Soil Products Exposition held at Peoria, Illinois, in 1917, competition open to the world, Arizona, with ninety per cent of all products shown from Maricopa County, was awarded FIRST prize for the BEST DISPLAY OF FRUIT and THIRD prize for BEST GENERAL DISPLAY of all Agricultural Products. A cut made from an actual photograph of this exhibit is shown on the last page of this folder.

Beginning with January, one may plant:

VEGETABLE SEEDS—Beets, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips, Bermuda Grass, Blue Grass, Rye Grass, White Clover, Cabbage Plants, Cauliflower Plants, Strawberry Plants, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots.

FLOWER SEEDS—Cosmos, Gaillardia, Lark-Spur, Petunia and Sweet Alyssum.

BULBS—Anemone, Amaryllis, Canna, Calla Lily, Gladiolus, Spanish Iris, Lily of the Valley, Tuberoses, Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Jonquils, Crocus, Oxalis, Chinese Lily, Freesias and Ranunculus.

FIELD SEEDS—Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Rye and Wheat.

FRUIT TREES, BUSHES AND PLANTS—All deciduous fruit trees, such as peaches, pears, plums, apples, etc. Blackberries, grapes, strawberries and date seed.

In January we gather from garden, field and orchard: Cauliflower, Lettuce, Spinach, Table Beets, Turnips, Radishes, Oranges, Pomelos and Olives.

In February we plant:

VEGETABLE SEEDS—Beets, Carrots, Collards, Sweet Corn, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Bush Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Strawberry Plants, Cabbage Plants, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Asparagus Roots and Rhubarb Roots.

FLOWER SEEDS—Asters, African Daisy, Cosmos, Balsam, Cockscomb, Evening Primrose, Four-o'clocks, For-get-me-nots, Helichrysum, Cochia,

Lobelia, Lupins, Morning Glory, other vine seeds, Marigold, Nasturtium, Sweet Alyssum, Petunia, Portulaca, Shasta Daisy and Rose Bushes.

BULBS—Anemone, Amaryllis, Caladium, Canna, Calla Lily, Gladiolus, Madeira Vine, Tuberose and Chinese Lily.

FIELD SEEDS—Alfalfa, Barley, Oats and Wheat.

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS—Strawberries, Blackberries, deciduous fruit trees, citrus fruits, olives and date seed.

We gather in February: Oranges, Pomelos, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce, Spinach, Table Beets, Turnips and Radishes.

In March we plant:

VEGETABLE SEEDS—Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Carrots, Collards, Citron, Cucumber, Cress, Lettuce, Melons, Mustard, Pumpkin, Okra, Parsley, Parsnips, Peanuts, Peas, Onion Sets, Pepper Seed, Pepper Plants, Radishes, Salsify, Spinach, Tomato Seed, Tomato Plants and Lawn Grass.

FLOWER SEEDS—Astors, all vine seeds, Balsam, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Four-o'clocks, Helichrysum, Cochia, Larkspur, Marigold, Nasturtium, Petunia, Portulaca, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena and Zinnia.

BULBS—Dahlia, Gladiolus, Maderia Vine, Tuberose, Canna, Caladium and Rose Bushes.

FIELD SEEDS—Alfalfa, Cotton and Corn.

FRUITS AND TREES—All citrus fruits (oranges, pomelos and lemons), Olives and Eucalyptus.

We harvest in March: Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce, Spinach, Beets, Turnips, Radishes, Carrots, Green Onions, Asparagus and Strawberries.

In April we plant:

VEGETABLE SEEDS—Asparagus Seed, Asparagus Roots, Beets, Cucumbers, Melons, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Squash, Bermuda Grass, Tomato Plants, Pepper Plants and Sweet Potato Plants.

FLOWER SEEDS—Astors, Cosmos, Hollylocks, vine seeds and Zinnia.

BULBS—Dahlia, Gladiolus and Tuberose.

FIELD SEEDS—Cotton, Cowpeas, Kaffir Corn, Feterita, Sorghum, Millet, Milo Maize and Sudan Grass.

FRUITS AND TREES—Date Plants and Eucalyptus.

We harvest in April: Grain hay, Alfalfa, Green Peas, Cabbage, Lettuce, Spinach, Table Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Radishes, Green Onions, Asparagus, Strawberries and Mulberries.

In May and June we plant:

VEGETABLE SEEDS—Casaba, Pumpkin, Peanuts and Squash. •

FLOWER SEEDS—Cosmos, Morning Glory, all vine seeds and Zinnia.

FIELD SEEDS—Cowpeas, Feterita, Kaffir Corn, Millet, Sudan Grass, Milo, Sorghums and Broom Corn.

FRUITS—Date Plants.

We harvest: Tomatoes, Melons, Cucumbers, Beets, Carrots, Onions, Strawberries, Blackberries, Figs, Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Apples.

We plant in July:

VEGETABLE SEEDS—Beets, Cabbage Seed and Cauliflower Seed in a shaded bed, Casaba, Corn, Pumpkin, Squash and Kentucky Wonder Beans.

FLOWER SEEDS—Cosmos and Zinnia.

FIELD SEEDS—Bermuda Grass, Cowpeas, Corn, Pink Beans, Milo Maize, Millet, Sorghums, Feterita, Kaffir Corn and Sudan Grass.

We harvest Cowpeas, Alfalfa, Tomatoes, Melons, Cucumbers, Grapes, Figs, Plums, Peaches, Apples and Pears.

We plant in August:

VEGETABLE SEEDS—Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Cucumbers, Onions, Parsnips, Peas, Turnips, Corn and Roasting Ears.

FLOWER SEEDS—Cosmos, Phlox, Zinnia and Christmas Flowering Sweet Peas.

FIELD SEEDS—Millet, Cowpeas, Sudan Grass, Pink Beans to August 10th.

We harvest Grain Sorghums, Sugarbeets, Cowpeas, Tomatoes, Melons, Grapes, Figs, Plums, Peaches, Apples, Pears and Almonds.

We plant in September:

VEGETABLE SEEDS—Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Kohlrabi, Kale, Lettuce, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Turnips and Lawn Grass.

FLOWER SEEDS—Ageratum, Mignonette, Freesia Bulbs, Cosmos, Phlox, Nasturtiums, Pansies, Sweet Alyssum, Hollylocks, Zinnias and Christmas Flower Sweet Peas.

We harvest Grain Sorghums, Broom Corn, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Cotton, Melons, Grapes, Plums, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Dates and Pomegranate.

We plant in October:

VEGETABLE SEEDS—Beets, Cabbage Seed, Cabbage Plants, Carrots, Celery, Cauliflower Seed, Cauliflower Plants, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radishes, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips and Lawn Grass.

FLOWER SEEDS—African Daisy, Calendula, Candy Tuft, Carnation, Centaurea, Clatkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Daisies, Globe Amaranth, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Mignonette, Nicotiana, Nigella, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Poppies, Sweet Alyssum, Scabiosa Stocks, Spencer Sweet Peas and Verbena.

BULBS—Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Paper Whites, Chinese Lily, Freesia, Spanish Iris, Calla Lily, Amaryllis, Anemone, Crocus, Oxalis and Ranunculus.

FIELD SEEDS—Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Oats and Wheat.

We harvest Cowpeas, Cotton, Grain Sorghums, Broom Corn, Millet, Alfalfa, Tomatoes, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Pumpkins, String Beans, Peanuts, Grapes, Plums, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Pears, Dates and Pomegranates.

We plant in November and December:

VEGETABLE SEEDS—Beets, Carrots, Lettuce, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Cabbage Plants, Cauliflower Plants, Strawberry Plants and Lawn Grass.

FLOWER SEEDS—African Daisy, Calendula, Candytuft, Carnation, Centaurea, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Daisies, Globe Amaranth, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Mignonette, Nicotiana, Nigella, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Poppies, Scabiosa Stocks and Spencer Sweet Peas.

BULBS—Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Paper Whites, Chinese Lily, Freesia, Spanish Iris, Calla Lily, Amaryllis, Anemone, Crocus, Oxalis and Ranunculus.

FRUITS—Date Seed.

We harvest in November: Grain Sorghums, Cowpeas, Alfalfa, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Pumpkins, Squash, Peas, Beans, Lettuce, Spinach, Table Beets, Turnips, Radishes, Celery, Strawberries, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Quinces, Olives, Dates, Oranges, Pomelos, Grape Fruit and Pomegranate.

In December we harvest Lettuce, Spinach, Table Beets, Turnips, Radishes, Celery, Strawberries, Apples, Pears, Olives, Dates, Oranges and Grape Fruit.

From the above table it will be seen that some variety of fruit matures each month of the year. Some product for the garden may be planted each month, and some variety of garden product matures each month. In the above table has been included also the field seeds that are planted each month and the crops that mature, but the purpose of this pamphlet is to call attention to the fruits and vegetables, and the opportunities for growing in one's own garden and orchard a large portion of the supplies for the table.

The commercial possibilities for growing vegetables have never been fully developed. While there are a number of truck growers who are doing very well on a small scale with five and ten-acre tracts, there is a great undeveloped field in the markets of the many mining camps of the State, now supplied almost wholly with fruits and vegetables grown in California.

Some day, when more of the larger alfalfa and cotton farms are divided into smaller farms, and there are more growers of fruits and garden truck, with co-operative associations for marketing, we will be furnishing the people of our own State with the products that can be so easily grown.

In the meantime, there is an ever increasing tendency, noticeable on both farms and city back-lots, to grow more of the many products that can be grown and which helps so materially to add to the world's food supply and reduce the cost of living to the individual.

Gardening under irrigation requires somewhat different methods than gardening in a humid climate, there is a distinct advantage, however, in being able to have an abundance of water when it is needed, as well as being able to withhold the water when too much would be a detriment.

The usual plan is to throw up rows 18 inches to three feet apart, according to the crops, and whether or not one cultivates by hand or uses a horse. This leaves furrows between the rows for the irrigation water. Water is run through the furrows and as soon as the soil is dry enough the seeds are planted right on the water line so that as the seeds sprout they come up through the dry loose soil, instead of the soil that has been wet and in consequence is hard and baked.

As soon as the first leaves appear the entire surface soil, including the furrows, should be hoed or cultivated, and cultivation should follow each irrigation as soon as the soil is dry enough.

A small tract of land properly planted according to the schedule published in this folder, and given a reasonable amount of attention will furnish a family with an abundant supply of seasonable vegetables during the entire year. It is true that we cannot plant cabbage, peas, lettuce, etc., in the spring to mature in midsummer. We do not, as a rule, store a large quantity of vegetables in the fall, to be used throughout a long cold winter, for our winter season is like the spring and fall of the northern states. We plant the common vegetables in the early fall and all through the winter and gather them fresh from the garden instead of from a stored supply in the cellar. Instead of one crop of potatoes, roasting ears, beans and many other things, we plant and harvest two crops.

The fruit crops are as varied in the time of maturity as they are in variety. Beginning with November the Washington Navel oranges ripen. During the winter and early spring months the pomelos (grape fruit), the Valencia oranges and a sweet seedling variety of exceptional fine quality, ripen. In March and April the first crop of strawberries ripen. In May, blackberries as well as strawberries are at their best and, in addition, we have a

succession of the deciduous fruits. The many varieties of peaches enables one to have some variety of this delicious fruit constantly from May to November. Apples mature early as well as late, and while they do not acquire that perfection in color that characterizes the apples grown in cooler sections, they are unequalled in quality, and yield in abundance and to the commercial grower the good prices always obtained are alluring. Pears, plums and apricots do splendidly, in fact, all deciduous fruits with the exception of cherries are here at their best. Most of the fruits are grown not only in home orchards but in commercial orchards as well.

The citrus fruits (oranges and grapefruit) are handled mostly through the Arizona Orange Growers' Association, which has a modern packing house. One hundred car loads or more are shipped to Eastern markets each season in addition to that which is consumed locally.

Peaches, grapes and apricots are shipped to some extent in car lots, but more largely by express to markets within the State. Considerable quantities of peaches and apricots are dried, and it is confidently expected that one or more canneries will be established in the Valley within a short time.

The growing of dates is an industry that bids fair to develop rapidly now that off shoots from bearing date palms of known quality and productiveness are more readily obtained. The U. S. Government and the State of Arizona maintains at Tempe an experimental date orchard where many varieties obtained from Africa have been tried out, and a number have been found to be extremely profitable and of exceptional quality. Many off shoots from these trees, as well as selected choice seedlings are now growing in all parts of the Valley, and while there are few strictly commercial orchards old enough to bear, there are a number of growers who produce a sufficient quantity to market under their own particular label, and prices of this fruit are always good. Figs are not grown commercially to a large extent, owing to the difficulty of shipping in a fresh State. No home orchard is complete, however, without a few fig trees. They grow rapidly and frequently bear the first season. Peaches, plums and apricots bear paying crops the third season from planting. Oranges require about six years to reach maturity.

Olives grow here to equal, if not excel, the delicious olives of Italy. There are two olive pickling and canning factories near Phoenix.

A number of groves furnish olives for these factories, but not enough olives and oil are produced here to supply the local demand. Yields are good and prices obtained are remunerative. A considerable new acreage is put out each year.

Of the truck crops grown on commercial scale, the most important are cantaloupes, lettuce, Irish potatoes and beans.

Some 1200 carloads of cantaloupes are shipped to Eastern markets each year. Cantaloupes come on the market the latter part of June and during July, just between the crops of the Imperial Valley and the Rocky Ford district, Colorado. Net returns of more than \$200 an acre are not uncommon. Several hundred acres of watermelons are grown each year. For the most part these supply the local market and are shipped in carload quantities to the nearby mining towns of the State.

Lettuce is a crop that fits in very nicely with cantaloupes, as this crop is sown in the early fall, harvested in February and March, clearing the ground so that cantaloupes may be planted in late March or early April, and this crop in turn is harvested in July. The New York Market is the variety that has proved most profitable. Yields of this variety are good, the quality is excellent and it stands shipment well. Several growers have netted, after paying all expenses, \$150 to \$200 an acre.

Some other crops are being grown in a small way for shipment to Eastern markets. This past season fifteen acres of spinach yielded an average of 300 bushels an acre, and netted the growers \$1.50 a bushel. The variety is the Prickley Long Leaf.

Cabbage seems to be a crop that may be grown in sufficient quantity to ship in the near future. Yields of 25 to 35 tons an acre are reported, and experimental shipments have returned the grower an average of \$10 a ton. Tomatoes are shipped by express to nearby mining towns. This crop yields well in early summer, and then again in the fall a small crop is obtained. With a cannery this crop will become one of our important truck crops.

Few localities are more favored in the matter of freedom from insects and plant diseases. The dry atmosphere and abundant sunshine are not favorable for many insects and plant diseases. This does not mean, however, that we do not have any trouble of this kind, but that with reasonable care the loss of crops from these sources is extremely small. The

State Horticultural Commission, with Dr. A. W. Morrill, State Entomologist, as the active head, has maintained a most careful inspection system throughout the State, with the consequence that many insects such as scale and the citrus white fly have been kept out.

To those who in the northern states spend half the year to produce the sustenance for the other half, we extend a hearty welcome to come to this land of sunshine and flowers, where fresh fruits and vegetables may be had almost constantly from one year's end to another, where lawns are green all the year and flowers smile a welcome every day in summer and winter alike.

WHAT SOME HAVE DONE

John Schlalos, of Glendale, grew 22 acres of potatoes at a cost of \$86 an acre. He sold the crop for 3½ cents a pound or a total of \$10,700.

V. B. Addington, of Glendale, sold 3,600 sacks of potatoes from 40 acres for \$8,000.

Beans last year yielded on one farm near Glendale at the rate of 15 sacks of 80 pounds each, worth \$135. Beans for a commercial crop are planted in summer, after a crop of grain, potatoes, lettuce, etc.

Geo. M. Smith, on the Park Road east of Phoenix, gathered two tons of plums from 25 trees. The average price that he has received for plums for the past six years is 3 cents a pound.

A three-year-old apricot tree owned by Mr. Smith produced over three 20-pound crates. He has a number of white Adriatic fig trees that have produced \$50 worth of figs each year for each tree for several years.

Mr. W. J. Wherry, of Phoenix, planted a package of Phoenix special tomato seed from which he raised 150 plants. He sold 100 of them for 90 cents and planted 50 in his garden, from which 48 grew to maturity. From these 48 stalks he sold over \$10 worth of ripe tomatoes and in addition several dozen quarts were canned, besides several jars of chow chow, and four or five dozen bottles of catsup. He sold \$1 worth of green tomatoes and he had all they could use on the table. This was only one item of income on a war garden 40 feet square.

Mr. T. A. Barker, on North Central avenue, just in the outskirts of Phoenix, has a small home garden on which he raises a good share of the vegetables for the table. Among other things he has produced 60 pounds of peas from 120 feet of peas planted in single rows. He cut 20 pounds of asparagus from 27 plants from a bed 12x14 feet.

Mr. B. E. Prince, who owns a grape vineyard northwest of Phoenix, reports that for a period of seven years on an acreage of 1 2-3 acres he has produced an annual yield of 10,858 pounds, or 6,600 pounds to the acre. The average income each year has been \$427.55. The average return per acre, \$256.50. The price per pound has averaged four cents. He has about 520 vines to the acre, the principal varieties being, Tokay, Black Cornichon and Emperor. The yearly expense is \$75 to \$90 an acre.